IN THE DRAWINGS:

Please enter the two replacement sheets (Figure 2 and 6) that are attached to this Amendment.

REMARKS

The Office Action of April 6, 2007 has been received and its contents carefully considered.

The present Amendment forwards a replacement drawing sheet for Figure 2, in response to the drawing objection on page 1 of the Office Action. The replacement sheet shows a new "network interface card" block. In addition, the Amendment forwards a replacement drawing sheet for Figure 6, in which "hiding" in step 54 has been changed to "disabling."

The present Amendment also revises the disclosure in response to the objection in section 1 on page 2 of the Office Action. It is respectfully submitted that the revisions overcome the objection.

In addition, the present Amendment revises the claims in response to the claim objections in sections 2-16 of the Office Action and the rejections for indefiniteness in sections 17-23. It is respectfully submitted that the revisions overcome the objections and rejections.

Claims 1-4, 6, 9, 10-12, and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein (US 6,438,687) in view of DMI V2.0 Update. Furthermore, claims 5 and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein with DMI V2.0 update in view of Microsoft Computer Dictionary, and claims 7 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein with DMI V2.0 Update in view of Shinjo et al. (US 5,269,022). Applicant respectfully traverses the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections for at least the following reasons.

Independent claim 1 has been amended to recite a method of write-protecting a MAC address of a peripheral device, wherein the MAC address is stored in a first memory (CMOS memory), and a backup MAC address is stored in a second memory (DMI Flash Memory), comprising: disabling programs capable of erasing the MAC address stored in the first memory; executing a DMI setting to write-protect the MAC address stored in the second memory; and providing a program capable of pre-storing and restoring an original MAC address.

Klein merely discusses a first memory non-volatile memory stores a back-up copy of custom configuration data (see col. 2, lines 42-44), and a second memory non-volatile memory stores default configuration data for initializing when both the data in a volatile memory and in the first non-volatile memory are corrupted (see col. 2, lines 46-51). When the configuration parameters in CMOS RAM 36 fail for initialization, the system configuration information is retrieved from ROM 44 by copying the contents (see col. 4, lines 43-54). In this regard, Klein fails to teach that programs capable of erasing the MAC address in the CMOS memory are disabled, so that the MAC address in the CMOS memory is incapable of being erased. Also, Klein fails to teach that a DMI setting is executed to prevent the MAC address in the DMI flash memory from being overwritten.

DMI V2.0 Update defines the DMI architecture and functions. In this regard, DMI provides the capability of allowing DMI-enabled management applications to access, manage, and control desktop computer, components and peripherals (see page 2, lines 14-16). However, DMI V2.0 Update neither teaches that programs capable of erasing the MAC address stored in a first memory are disabled, nor that a DMI setting to write-protect the MAC address stored in a second memory is executed.

As set forth above, **neither Klein nor DMI V2.0 Update teaches, discloses or suggests that programs capable of erasing the MAC address stored in the first memory**

are disabled, and a DMI setting to write-protect the MAC address stored in the second memory is executed, as recited in amended claim 1. It is therefore respectfully submitted that claim 1 is allowable over the cited references. Since claims 2-9 all depend from claim 1, they are automatically patentable along with claim 1.

Independent Claim 10 has been amended to recite a method of updating a BIOS setting of a motherboard, the motherboard comprising a first memory (CMOS memory) for storing a MAC address of a peripheral device, and a second memory (DMI Flash Memory) for backing up the MAC address of the peripheral device, the method comprising: updating the MAC address stored in the first memory using the MAC address stored in the second memory, wherein the MAC address stored in the first memory is set as read-only when a utility program for updating a DMI setting is executed; and updating the BIOS setting of the second memory using the BIOS setting stored in the first memory.

Klein teaches a method of programming a configuration ROM to store a copy of the system configuration parameters contained in the configuration CMOS RAM and allowing a system management utility program to retrieve from the configuration ROM or the configuration CMOS RAM according to the data validity of the configuration (see col. 4, lines 43-65, and col. 5, lines 28-45). Klein does not disclose that a MAC address in the CMOS memory is set as read-only when a utility program for updating a DMI setting is executed.

DMI provides the capability of allowing DMI-enabled management applications to access, manage and control desktop computer, components and peripherals (see page 2, lines 14-16). However, DMI V2.0 Update fails to teach that a MAC address in a CMOS memory is set as read-only when a utility program for updating a DMI setting is executed.

As set forth above, **Neither Klein nor DMI V2.0 Update teaches, discloses or suggests that the MAC address stored in the CMOS memory is set as read-only when a**

utility program for updating a DMI setting is executed, as recited in amended claim 10. Accordingly, claim 10 and its dependent claims should be allowed.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that this application is now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the application is therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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